

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, in advance. Money sent by post will be at the rate of the market. Postage stamps not received as subscription.  
THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy. It is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the Proprietor, N. W. corner of Fulton and Nassau sts. The price of the paper is \$10 per annum in advance. The price of the paper is \$10 per annum in advance. The price of the paper is \$10 per annum in advance.

Volume XXIII. No. 338

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—RICHMOND THEATRE, Broadway.—NILES' GARDEN, Broadway.—FOUR LIONS THEATRE, Broadway.—ROBERTS THEATRE, Broadway.—USCULI TOM'S CARNIVAL, Broadway.—WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BLISS AND CHERRY, Broadway.—LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE, No. 521 Broadway.—OCEANIC THEATRE, Broadway.—BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—WOOD'S MINSTER BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway.—MECHANIC'S HALL, 47 Broadway.—CAMPBELL MINSTER, 141 Broadway.

New York, Friday, November 26, 1858.

The News.

The steamship Africa, now due at this port with news from Europe, had not made her appearance up to one o'clock this morning.

The navigation of the State canals has stopped for the season, unless the weather speedily moderates, which is scarcely to be expected. The Albany Journal says that on Wednesday scores of men labored all day in the vicinity of the upper aqueduct, three miles east of Schoenectady, to push boats forward, but only succeeded in looking through two. At nightfall the ice had become so formidable that the attempt was abandoned. There are between seventy-five and one hundred ice-bound boats west of the aqueduct, and they will be compelled to remain there all winter, unless milder weather sets in. Navigation last year continued up to the second week of December. Everything on the way to tide water succeeded in reaching it. Now there are several hundred laden boats midway of their destinations, and there is scarcely a hope that they will be able to work through.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops at the close of the Revolutionary war, was celebrated yesterday by the military. At sunrise the Veteran Corps fired a salute to the Battery. At a later period of the day the First division of militia paraded in full force, and attracted deserved commendation for their fine appearance. In the evening the Society of the Cincinnati celebrated the anniversary by a dinner at the Astor House. While the military were going through their evolutions at Washington Parade Ground, General Paetz, the Venezuelan patriot, who had accepted an invitation to review the troops, received a severe and it is feared fatal injury in consequence of his horse slipping on the pavement and falling over the General's right foot, breaking the great toe and dreadfully lacerating the heel, and rendering a painful surgical operation necessary. Full particulars of the accident are given in another column. The General and the Venezuelan Commissioners were to have left this city to-morrow for Venezuela, in national vessels furnished by our government, but it is likely their departure will be delayed by the serious accident referred to above.

The Hibernia Fire Company, of Philadelphia, had a grand reception in Boston on Wednesday night, the entire Fire Department turning out to welcome their guests. The Hibernia will arrive in this city on their return to Philadelphia, by the New Haven train, which will reach Twenty-seventh street about five o'clock this afternoon. They will be received by American Engine Company No. 6, with their apparatus and band of music, and after partaking of a collation with Warren Hose Company No. 33, will be escorted to the foot of Cortlandt street, where the Philadelphia will proceed to Newark, N. J.

Recorder Barnard commenced yesterday to inquire into the circumstances of Dr. Galliard's escape from the custody of officer Baker. It will be remembered that the defendant was convicted of a felonious assault upon the proprietor of the New York Hotel, and was in the Tombs awaiting sentence. Several witnesses were examined, but the District Attorney and the Recorder requested the reporters to refrain from publishing the evidence until the investigation was concluded, lest the ends of justice should be frustrated. There was a rumor yesterday that a gentleman received a telegraphic despatch from Niagara Falls announcing the capture of the fugitive, but the District Attorney placed no confidence in the statement. The examination will be resumed on Friday.

Crocker Perry held an inquest yesterday at 169 Wooster street, upon the body of a woman named Emma Randall, who, it was supposed, had been beaten to death by her husband. A post mortem examination of the body showed that death had been caused by interference, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Randall, who had been arrested by the police, was thereupon discharged from custody. The deceased was a native of England, and was thirty-three years of age.

The corner stone of a "Home for the Aged and Orphan," located in Brooklyn, near the Fulton Avenue Railroad Company's depot, was laid yesterday. This edifice is being erected by the Church Charity Foundation Society, of the Episcopal persuasion, and between two and three hundred of the clergy, laymen and ladies of that denomination were present and participated in the ceremonies.

The Board of Councilmen adjourned last evening for want of a quorum. They will meet this afternoon, at the usual hour.

Dr. John Rae, the celebrated Arctic explorer, and the discoverer of the relics of Sir John Franklin's party, delivered a lecture last evening before the members of the Geographical and Statistical Society, on life in the Arctic regions and among the Esquimaux. We give a report elsewhere.

Our correspondent at Trinidad (Port Spain) says:—A revolutionary change of improvement is taking place here. Tramways have been constructed from this city to several points in the interior for the transportation of produce to market, and engineers are surveying sites for railroads, which will intersect at different points. Bituminous coal has been discovered in various places, and five shafts have already been sunk. The city has appropriated \$75,000 for sewerage purposes, which is something new here. Three thousand coals are daily expected from Calcutta, and two engines have been appointed to proceed there immediately to select coals and superintend the embarkation. The planters are in high good. The exports this year are as follows:—35,268 heads of sugar, 4,908 barrels of do., and 3,696 barrels of do., and 4,970,000 pounds of cocoa, which is the largest yield

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Non-Arrival of the Africa.

St. Louis, Nov. 25.—11 P. M.

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Our Special Washington Despatch.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE TERRITORIES.—THE TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS.—THE YACANT MISSION TO MEXICO, NTC.

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Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of Fort Duquesne.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25, 1858.

To-day being the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Duquesne by the French army and its occupation by the English, it was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm. Business was entirely suspended. The procession which paraded the streets was the most gorgeous and imposing that ever took place here. It consisted of the various military companies of the city and neighborhood, the remaining soldiers of the wars of the Revolution and 1812, the Mayor and other officials of the city and county, and the various trades, which were represented by a large number of operatives, with appropriate banners, emblems and devices. The Firemen, Odd Fellows, Turners, Benevolent, Literary and other civic societies also turned out in great numbers. A large number of strangers were also present, and many prominent public men. Addresses were delivered by Hon. A. W. Loomis, Wm. Wilkins, and others, at the Duquesne depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is located on the spot of Old Fort Duquesne.

The Nicaragua Filibusters at Mobile.

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MOBILE, Nov. 25, 1858.

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ANOTHER NICARAGUA EMIGRATION SCHEDULE.

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A Texas Regiment Going to Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25, 1858.

Colonel Seguin, late of San Antonio, Texas, has been commissioned by the Governor of Nuevo Leon to raise a regiment of troops in Texas to aid the cause of the liberals in Mexico.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25, 1858.

The thirteen overland mail, with California dates to the 29th of October, arrived here late last night. The stage brought two passengers.

The expedition against the Indians in Carson Valley was under thorough organization.

Captain Underwood's command had been detailed for service against the Indians, and was enroute the train over the mountains.

The duty of attacking the Indian camp has been reserved for the volunteers under Adjutant General Kibbee.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had given Mr. Nugent, United States Commissioner at Victoria, authority to send all Americans back to California free who were unable to pay their passage.

The steamer Fremont, which ran ashore at Humboldt, had been got off without serious injury.

Los Angeles papers repeat the story, already published, that General Canales had taken the field, with five thousand men, against the existing government of Sonora, and that Pesquera was drafting men to meet his attack.

An Indian Battle—Severe Weather on the Plains.

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The South Pass correspondent of the Republic newspaper says:—A battle occurred between the Crow and Snake Indians on the 29th ultimo, in which ten of the former were killed. The fight grew out of the thieving propensities of the Crows.

Attorney General Wilson passed the South Pass October 23. The weather was quite severe, and large numbers of cattle were dying on the road. The mail for Salt Lake had been packed through to its destination in consequence of the heavy snow.

News from Salt Lake.

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The news is unimportant. Severe weather had been experienced in the valley, and there was considerable snow on the mountains, causing great suffering to stock.

A number of trains had arrived, but others enroute at the South Pass to weather out the snow storm.

The army was getting along, finely.

A large number of Indians were met on the route, but all were peaceable.

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From 12 to 1 o'clock to-day the Republican Artillery fired minute guns, and all the citizens of the city turned out to pay tribute to the memory of Isaac Newton.

The Montgomery at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24, 1858.

The screw steamer Montgomery, of Cromwell's line, arrived at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the 23d inst.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1858.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 96 1/2; Reading Railroad, 25 1/2; Morris Canal, 49 1/2; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 11 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 10,000 bales. Corn advanced 1/2 c. to 25 1/2 c. per bushel. Freight—Cotton to Liverpool 5 1/2; to Havre 1 1/2.

MOBILE, Nov. 25, 1858.

Cotton firm; sales to-day 2,500 bales middling at 11c.

BRISTOL, Nov. 25.—1 P. M.

Flour quiet; demand limited; no change in quotations; sales, in lots of 400 bbls., at \$5 25 a \$5 50 for good choice extra Indiana, Ohio and Canadian; \$5 42 a \$5 75 for double extra. Wheat in fair demand; sales of 5,800 bushels white Michigan at \$1 15; 20,000 bushels Chicago spring at 70c. Corn dull and in limited demand; sales of 10,000 bushels at 62c. Barley held at 60c. Rye at 68c. Oats firm and in good demand; sales of 3,700 bushels at 50c. Receipts—12,541 bushels rye, 134,685 bushels wheat, 8,857 do. oats. Shipments by canal—22,600 bushels flour.

Flour dull; demand confined to home trade; no change in prices; sales 500 bbls., in lots at \$5 45 a \$5 50 for good choice extra Indiana, Ohio and Canada; \$5 62 1/2 a \$5 75 for double extra. Wheat in good demand; sales of 10,000 bushels at \$1 22 for prime white Canada; 71c. a 72c. for Chicago spring. Corn dull, sales 1,000 bushels at 63c. Barley held at 62c. a 70c. Rye dull at 68c. a 70c. Oats in demand and market firm; sales 5,700 bushels at 50c. Whiskey quiet and held at 21c. Deceased huge receipts for the last twenty-four hours: 2,015 bbls. sugar, 14,916 bushels wheat, 9,345 bushels oats.

CORONADO, Nov. 25.—4 P. M.

Flour steady, with a moderate demand for the best and best.

The Crisis in Mexico.—The Duty of our Government.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of the relations of this government with that of Mexico, that although her course has been downward and ours upward—although she has been lying for more than twenty years almost helpless at our feet, and has given us cause, time and again, to chastise her petty insolences and establish on her soil a good government in place of misrule and rapine—yet we have quietly allowed every golden opportunity to slip by without making the slightest use of it. We have, in point of fact, imitated the example of the indolent philosopher, who expected to see his larks, ready roasted, fall from the sky into his mouth. The recent movements of the Court of Madrid presage very strongly the coming of the time when we must shake off this insouciance, and to do what we should have done ten years ago, i. e., extend our government over the entire area of the late republic of Mexico. We say late republic, because the protectorate of Mexico, such as it is now, is no more nor less than the temporary sway of half a dozen petty military despots.

Let us see how matters stand.

In the first place, it is quite certain that there can be no hope for anything better or worse (and it is really no great matter which) than the utter and irreparable dissolution of the confederacy which is presumed to exist between the Mexican States. The central power is prostrated, and the civil war which is now waging will be carried on until the combatants are arrested by the interference of some exterior power. Now, Spain has always looked with a wishful eye at her ancient colony, and has some little pecuniary affairs of long standing which it is now threatened must be settled with the strong hand. Mexico has whipped Spain once, and could do it again in fair play; but the Spanish influence at the Tuilleries, and the jealousy of France and England at the extension of our territory Cubaward, give to the government of Madrid an overwhelming power over the sick republic. The entire cordial between England and France is still refreshingly affectionate, and we have just read of the amiability of Spain in lending her troops to assist in the French operations against Cochinchina. The fleets of the three Powers could be concentrated at Vera Cruz within a month, and a force of twenty thousand men thrown into the City of Mexico inside of sixty days. Our old friend Santa Anna would doubtless make use of some trick similar to that which was employed with President Polk in 1846, and manage to slip into the country and be ready for anything that might turn up. He is undoubtedly concerned in the diplomatic intrigues at Madrid, and may have repeated his old promise to assist in putting a Spanish prince upon the throne of the Montezumas. Such a government once established, and supported by foreign bayonets, could hardly be unseated without a general war. We should be taught, in the bitter school of experience, a severe lesson upon the evils of that policy with which Congress wastes its session in senseless wranglings about a few niggers, while the interests of millions of white men are damaged by its inanity.

We demand, then—and we believe that we express the sense of the country upon this point—that we demand that the United States government shall take some decided steps to check this impudent and arrogant interference of Spain in our affairs. We say our affairs, because Mexico properly belongs to us. In 1847 we conquered it, at an expense of something like a hundred million of dollars, and by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo we purchased a portion of the territory which by the laws of war belonged to the conqueror altogether. No European Power in the same position that we occupied would have hesitated for a moment in establishing a protectorate over Mexico. By a supplemental treaty—the Gadsden convention of 1853—we purchased more territory of Mexico; and of the area of that country in 1821—namely, two hundred and sixteen thousand square leagues—there has been ceded to us something over one-half. For this we have paid, in addition to the war expenses, twenty-five millions. Mexico also owes to citizens of the United States fifteen millions of dollars. It must be patent even to the European Powers that our interests in Mexico are of somewhat greater consequence than theirs. More than all this, Mexico has placed herself in our power by repeated violations of the Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty, so that we really stand now in the same position that we occupied before that treaty was made. We have a pre-emption right over the Mexican territory, which right it will be dangerous for any European Power, or any alliance of them, to attempt to infract. This is not the language of bravado. We speak the words of truth and soberness. Already our steamers traverse Mexican waters; our mechanics ply the axe in the forests of Tehuantepec; our military posts extend from the mouth of the Rio Grande in an unbroken cordon to the frontier of Sonora; our flag floats in every port of entry on the Atlantic and Pacific sides. The magnificent country lies in the palm of our hand; we have only to close it, and the deed is done—a deed which would redound as much to the happiness and prosperity of Mexico as to the progress and the glory of the United States. If necessary, we can assume and pay the foreign debt owed by Mexico, so that the worthies of the London Stock Exchange may be relieved of one great load, those terrible Mexican bonds, over which they have been groaning for so many years.

The duty of our government in this juncture is plain. The President has just equipped and sent a powerful fleet to Paraguay. Our Home Squadron is respectable, if not large. As Spain threatens hostilities against Mexico, it is within the power of the President to consolidate all the disposable naval force at his command, and make its immediate rendezvous in the Gulf. Then, when Congress meets, a joint resolution in the same spirit as that passed last session in relation to Paraguay should be reported early and adopted at once. The President's hands should be strengthened with discretionary power; and from the wise, prudent and temperate course already pursued by the administration, there can be no doubt that such power will be properly used, and the impudent assumption of Spain will be checked. When the Emperor of the French and the British Cabinet understand that we are in earnest, they will soon retire from an affair in which they have no direct interest. The real interests of the manufacturers of France and England—the men of Lyons and Paris, Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham—would be benefited by the extension of our government, with its abnegation of the old fashioned and one-sided port regulations, or, more properly, restrictions, and with our moderate and constantly decreasing rates of duties. If matters should go

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